

BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY BOUTELLE & BURR, G. A. BOUTELLE, Surviving Partner.

BANGOR, MAINE, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1891.

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Wic and Courier.

By BOUTELLE & BURR.

A. BOUTELLE, Supplying Partner.

All business letters should be addressed to BOUTELLE & BURR, and communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor of Wic and Courier."

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1861.

Hannibal Hamlin and Andrew Johnson.

It is a matter of no little surprise that all the men elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, from John Adams to Levi P. Morton, the latter only surviving, and that three of them, Adams, Jefferson and Hamlin, should have died on Independence Day. The death of Mr. Hamlin has cut off the most flattering notices from the press of both parties. Evidently Hannibal Hamlin possessed the respect and admiration of the country to an eminent degree. It is not strange that the question should be asked with a shade of uneasiness for the Republican National Convention of 1864. What will be the result?

It is not an unusual thing for a second-term President to have a new running mate the second term. That was the case with Jackson and Grant as well as Lincoln. Neither Lincoln nor Grant found me in the selection of Jackson, as is well known, very partial to Van Buren.

The latter did every thing for the election of the elect, and he succeeded. His nomination is not unlike that at Chester A. Arthur in 1880, in some respects, a sharp contrast to the others.

The original nomination of Hamlin in 1860, however, in 1864 had something more fundamental in view. The other convention was anxious to make a Presidential nomination which would be a recognition of the Democratic character of the party. The Senator from Maine was a conspicuous representative of the Democratic wing of the Republican party in its first stage. But by 1864 another batch of men had been recruited from that party, known as the Douglassites, and the majority was to satisfy and attract them. The Douglassites of the party had ceased to be a distinct element. He represented the original Republicans, the Whig members, those who had come in on the ground floor.

Hamlin is no longer a Whig or a Democrat. Many of the Whig and Democratic elements, for the resolution of those elements had already become complete. The fundamental idea regarding the Vice-Presidency was the same in the Baltimore convention of 1860 as in the Chicago convention of 1864.

By the time the Baltimore convention met, June 7, the opposition to the nomination of President Lincoln had disappeared, and it was well understood that no high tide would be made on him. The only question was who should be put upon the ticket with him, and what sort of a platform should they stand on. The temporary chairman was accorded to the venerable Robert J. Wickliffe of Kentucky, who distinctly announced that he did not intend the convention as a Republican, nor as a Whig or Democrat, but as a Union man. Andrew Ward was one of the advocates in the advocacy of General Halleck for the second place.

The delegations from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Iowa were rejected for General Butler. But neither was named, we believe, in the convention. Wickliffe's own state, Pennsylvania, was for Hannibal Hamlin, his friend Simon Cameron being the chairman of the delegation. New York, through Lyman Trumbull, the Deputy of the period, presented David S. Dickinson. The name of Andrew Johnson was received with no special favor, as first presented by a delegate from Indiana, but when his fellow Tennessean, Horace Maynard, intimated before the delegates a unanimous view of the suffrages and tribulations of the loyal people of Tennessee, and then presented Andrew Johnson as their leader and choice, an enthusiasm was excited which stampeded the convention.

By the time the result was announced there were only seventeen votes for Dickin- son and one for Hamlin.

So far as concerns the election of that fall, it was a ministerial who occupied the second place on the ticket. The name of Andrew Johnson was enough to carry it to victory. Johnson, no doubt, added somewhat to the popular popularity. He was very popular with the loyal element of the whole country. It would be able to speculate upon the bearing the substitution had upon reconstruction except this, that with Mr. Lincoln as the Presidential choice there would have been no serious conflict between Congress and the Executive over reconstruction.

On the New York Tribune.

A TALK WITH MR. BLAINE.

Denying in Detail the Sensational Accounts of his Condition.

BAR BLAINE, May 11.—"It is a pretty hot day to talk," said Mr. Blaine to a press reporter to-day, "but I will gladly avail myself of the privilege of contradicting some of the false reports about me in the papers." He was half sitting, half reclining on a divan in the morning reception room at Stanwood. He looked rather pale and exhausted, but not seriously ill. He spoke in a firm voice, but slowly.

"I have a good deal of trouble with my back, my eyes and my head," he continued. "To me it seems merely a little nervous attack, and nothing to call for the great value of sensational accounts of the indispositions of my self and family. I am much better now. I am resting and raking rest from the heavy duties of official life. I don't think I shall return to Washington until the fall. It is very hot there in the midsummer and early fall, and it would not be a good move for me in my present condition."

"Will you remain in Bar Harbor all summer?"

"Yes, my physicians say I must. Hence, I have disobeyed their commands, but since I find that they understand my physical being best, I shall acquiesce without a murmur. Bar Harbor seems to be the best place to me. It seems to drive away that sleepiness and 'don't care' air which generally follow nervous troubles, especially the prostration."

"Does your head bother you? There was a column article in one of the New York dailies about deafness overtaking you?"

"No, indeed," answered Mr. Blaine. "I can hear as well as when I was a boy. That is absurd. The next thing I know they will have me dumb."

"Do you sleep well at night?" inquired the reporter.

"Not very well the first part of the evening, but quite soundly the latter part. It seems to me that I never can sleep when the tide is going out. But when it comes rushing in with that soft, gentle splash it just wets me to sleep like a baby, and I forget all cares of weariness. But all the household duties of me—"

much better, but time will remedy that trouble. It took a long time to bear nature down, and necessarily it will take a long time to build her up."

"Does the day pass heavily on your hands without your papers and your books?"

"Oh, I have all my favorite papers and my wife and sons read them to Stanwood, and my wife sent right here to Stanwood, and my sons is my right-hand man and anticipates my every wish concerning business affairs, while Mrs. Blaine is a capital reader, her taste in literature being the same as mine. I am very fond of music, too, and my daughters, Mrs. Douglass and Mrs. Edmund Blaine, are both accomplished musicians, and play just the like. Then the children, the four younger children who are with me, are quite amusement enough for two persons. They quite puzzle me with their questions, their puzzles, and their conundrums."

"Do you drive much?"

"Oh yes. I am passionately fond of driving. There is such ease, such comfort in that exercise. One has to be put into a carriage, then the horse does the rest. I drive every day and often twice a day if my health will permit. Today I enjoyed my drive very much more than usual."

"Then you do walk?"

"No, not often, only across the plaza, or down to Edmund's house. We live at Cedars, just below us."

"When did you suffer the late attack?" asked the reporter.

"I think it was last Tuesday, somewhere about the first of the week. I was taken by some fruit which was sent me by my friends. I think it brought on a fit of spasms something just as bad. But since then I seem to have picked up wonderfully. I am quite strengthened now."

I don't think it was an ordinary malady. I think it should have made me sick, but it did not. It was an ordinary malady that should have gone into the detail of the affair, and made such a fuss over it, is my story, but—"

"Is there any trouble with your spine?"

"No, indeed. The doctor says my spine is perfectly healthy. I lie down a great deal on account of my nerves and thighs, and sometimes, with quick fits of cramps through my thighs. That is a nervous something of that character. Sometimes I think it is for when the weather changes from hot to cold, from dryness to dampness. I suffer, I confess."

There is absolutely no truth in the assertion that you remain over the hills, or play croquet or attend the fashionable hops."

"Not a word of truth in any such assertions," answered Mr. Blaine. "My stay here is to satisfy and attract them. The Hamlin family is the party that has been recruited from that party known as the Douglassites, and the majority was to satisfy and attract them. The Douglassites of the party had ceased to be a distinct element. He represented the original Republicans, the Whig members, those who had come in on the ground floor."

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[SPECIAL REPORTER.]
THE BANGOR WHIG rejoices in many years and they are filled with honor. It appeared in a new dress of type throughout July 1st and took the option of a new name. "The WHIG" is in its 58th volume, is an able, fearless exponent of the principles of the Republican party and eastern. Maine is fortunate in its possession.

This delightful evidence of the stored loyalty of the Southern brother, published editorially by that leading Democratic paper, the Charleston *News* and *Advertiser*.

The effort that is being made in places in the South to revive the solemnity of the Fourth of July in the old time spirit and manner is not likely to meet with much success. For a people who have been compelled to turn to the past for their pastime, they are employed in an effort to self-satisfaction which is unknown to history so far, and we see no room to believe that the ignoramuses prevalent will establish in any of the states of the South the principles of the new American Nation."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Annual Excursion!

The St. John's Episcopal Church Society will make its annual excursion.

Thursday, July 16th,

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JULY 20 and 21.

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